

Reds Plan Revolt Schools; Make Demands on Buffalo

Nation Littered With Propaganda to Pave Way for Revolution

Private Ownership Would Be Abolished

Documents Presented to Overman Committee Urged Seizure of Land

WASHINGTON, March 11. (By The Associated Press.)—Threats of armed resistance against "the ruling classes of this state," contained in resolutions adopted by miners' unions of districts 17 and 23, were read into the Senate Journal on the first day of the extra session of the state Legislature convened today to enact a state patrol law.

The miners have gone on record as saying they would "not hesitate for a moment to take up arms and resist enforcement of the red flag bill."

In part, the resolution reads: "In the event that our rights of peaceful protestations and our desire for peace, order and harmony are ignored by the lawmaking powers of West Virginia, and that these bills are enacted into law and are upheld by the courts, we hereby serve notice on the ruling class of this state that, whereas labor, by the might of its arm, stands fourteen to one, our only means of warfare, either offensive or defensive, is the strike."

"But we will not hesitate to meet our enemies upon the battlefields, and there amid the roar of cannon and the groans of the dying and the crash of systems purchase again our birthright of blood-bought freedom."

In general tone the documents are similar, and all agree in defence of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia, some even exulting in the bloodshed and terrorism there. The outstanding features are:

Denunciation of and demands for resistance to all forms of government and the Church.

Demands for government ownership of everything.

Predictions of great Bolshevik armies, which are to sweep Europe and the world.

Plans for organization for a general strike to start a revolution in America.

Formation of schools for instruction in the principles of revolution, the technique of agitation and the means of "conducting the business."

Incidentally, there are direct appeals against the draft, and to returned soldiers and sailors to prepare now to fight to "free yourselves."

I. W. W. Activities Disclosed

One exhibit is a list of the known organizations of the I. W. W., the organization which is foremost in the revolutionary propaganda. This shows the organization has established at this time 12,291 centres of agitation, of which 8,234 are unions and 4,057 are recruiting stations.

The unions are:

Forty-six bakery workers' industrial unions, 100 marine transport workers of Atlantic, 200 marine transport workers of Pacific, 200 metal and machinery workers, 225 shipbuilding industrial unions, 499 agricultural workers, 450 oil workers, 430 iron miners, 500 lumber workers, 573 construction workers, 550 railroad workers, 700 marine transport workers (Pacific), 300 metal mine workers, 800 coal miners (Eastern), 850 coal miners (Western), 1,000 textile workers; total, 8,234.

The recruiting stations are:

General recruiting union, 85 Detroit recruiting unions, 64 Minneapolis, 60 Fresno, 69 Salt Lake City, 71 Sacramento, 73 Stockton, Cal.; 84 St. Louis, 86 Toledo, 88 Reading, Penn.; 174 Oakland, Cal.; 429 San Jose, 599 Omaha, 502 Los Angeles, 614 Denver, 222 Spokane, Wash.; 173 San Francisco (Latin branch), 595 New York (Finnish branch), 92 Portland, 1 Sandusky, Ohio; 1 Peaslee, 61 Kansas City, 65 Bisbee, 173 Seattle; total, 4,057.

Foreign Appeals Translated

A translation from foreign languages of more than fifty posters, circulars and pamphlets which have been published and circulated since the armistice include the following:

From an anarchist poster which recently appeared simultaneously all over New England:

"The senile fossils ruling the United States see red. Smelling their destruction, they have decided to check the storm by passing the deportation law affecting all foreign radicals. We, the American anarchists, do not protest, for it is futile to waste any energy on feeble-minded creatures led by their majesty Phonograph Wilson. You have shown no pity to us. We will do likewise. And deport us. We will dynamite you. Either deport us or free all."

From an anarchist circular recently circulated in various sections of the United States, a translation of a Russian anarchist propaganda document:

"We are robbed, we are suppressed, but to get rid of these robbers and suppressors all at once is impossible. We can say that government has never reached such handity as at the present time, together with religion, which darkens the minds of the people, together with the robbers of the poor working people, the government stands now like an iron rock upon the back of the workingman. What person with a healthy mind, with a spark of honesty and human feeling will not with the price of his last drop of blood get rid of and absolutely destroy all forms

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West Virginia Miners Threaten Armed Revolt

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 11.—Threats of armed resistance against "the ruling classes of this state," contained in resolutions adopted by miners' unions of districts 17 and 23, were read into the Senate Journal on the first day of the extra session of the state Legislature convened today to enact a state patrol law.

The miners have gone on record as saying they would "not hesitate for a moment to take up arms and resist enforcement of the red flag bill."

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New Jersey Car Strike Begins To-day

Men Are to Walk Out at 4 o'Clock This Morning; Tie-Up To Be Complete

NEWARK, N. J., March 11. (By The Associated Press.)—R. M. Bird, a War Labor Board representative, made a vain attempt to-night to avert the streetcar strike throughout Northern New Jersey, which is timed to begin at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Bird succeeded in getting eight union representatives into conference with Thomas H. McCarter, president of the Public Service Railway Company. McCarter agreed to submit the dispute to the War Labor Board or to the Public Utilities Commission of New Jersey. He consented to abandon the company's collective bargaining plan, which the men objected to, but refused to sign a contract providing for recognition of the trolleyman's union. When he declined to do that the union men said the strike would proceed according to programme.

Trolleyman assert that their union is strong enough to tie up all the lines operated by the Public Service Railway Company in these counties: Essex, Hudson, Bergen, Passaic, Union, Middlesex, Somerset, Mercer, Burlington, Camden and Gloucester.

Vast Section Affected

One hundred and forty-one towns in Northern New Jersey will be affected. Among these are Newark, Trenton, the Oranges, Jersey City, Hoboken, Passaic, Paterson, Union Hill, North Bergen, Weehawken, Fort Lee, Englewood, Hackensack, Rutherford, Cranford, Elizabeth, Bayonne, Rahway, Perth Amboy, Plainfield, Morrisstown and New Brunswick.

Several hundred thousand workers in these cities use the trolley lines to get to their places of employment. Many of these work in New York. However, most of the towns are tapped by railroads, ferries or tugs. In all the larger cities additional jitneys and emergency auto trucks were being mobilized for to-morrow.

Strike Must Be Orderly

The strike order, issued by William Wepner, president of the trolleyman's union, carried with it this admonition to the 4,500 union men: "The strike must above all things be orderly."

Police heads throughout the affected district to-night were perfecting plans to insure that there will be no disorder. Particular pains will be taken to guard the power houses, from which many of the towns get their electric light.

Public Safety Director Brennan, of Newark, ordered a squad of police to each of the car barns. "I do not fear trouble from the union men," he said, "but I do fear any imported men brought here to create trouble."

In Jersey City Mayor Hague said: "If there is rioting we will stop the cars. We will not stand for strike breakers."

The company's flat refusal to recognize the union is chiefly responsible for the trouble. The company offered a plan calling for collective bargaining and equal representation on committees of workers and company officials. It also offered a cooperative league in

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Manifesto to the Mayor Asks Four-Hour Day, Free Rent and No Taxes

Armed With Guns, Police Keep Peace

Fear of Outbreak Caused Buck to Request Troops, as Told in The Tribune

ALBANY, March 11. (By The Associated Press.)—Fear on the part of Mayor George B. Buck of Buffalo that the Bolsheviks would attempt to seize the city government, as was threatened in the Seattle fiasco, was responsible for the hurried mobilizing of three New York City regiments to be dispatched to Buffalo in case of need.

As exclusively reported in The Tribune this morning, the orders to prepare for possible emergencies were issued by Adjutant General Charles W. Berry, following conferences with Mayor Buck and Chief of Police James Higgins, of Buffalo.

The Buffalo Bolsheviks issued a manifesto on Sunday, which they dispatched to Mayor Buck. The document was signed "The Soldiers' Sailors' and Workmen's Council of Buffalo."

What They Wanted

"Immediate" demands made by the so-called workers, soldiers, sailors and farmers' council of Buffalo and Erie County in their manifesto issued March 6 are:

1. Reduce the working hours in all industries, with the exception of railroad crews, to four hours a day, without reduction of wages.
2. No rent shall be collected from families of individuals out of employment.
3. No taxes or interest shall be collected from private families or individuals while out of employment.
4. That the city council provide the workers, soldiers, sailors and farmers' council with an office and necessary facilities required to do justice to problems of unemployment.
5. That the city council advise the proper authorities to open the public hall to be used by the W. S. S. F. Council for public meetings or the industrial problems of unemployment.
6. "Urgent" demands are:

- A. The only solution to prevent a

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Hines to Issue Warrants to Pay Railroads

Plan Is Suggested After Conference With Heads of Main Trunk Lines

Executives Pledge Aid

Amount Needed to Finance Roads to June 30 Estimated at \$701,697,692

WASHINGTON, March 11. (By The Associated Press.)—Complete cooperation between the corporate officials of the railroads, the United States Railroad Administration and the War Finance Corporation in meeting the financial difficulties resulting from failure of Congress to pass the \$500,000,000 railroad revolving fund appropriation is promised as a result of conferences held here to-day between Director General Walker D. Hines and representatives of the leading railroads of the country.

It is probable that the railroad administration may issue government warrants to railroads for sums due them on last year's debts, enabling the railroads to raise same needed for present requirements.

With the approval of Mr. Hines the following committee was named to advise with the government and with the individual railroads and bankers in meeting the problem of financing the companies:

Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific Railway, chairman; W. H. Harbo, vice-president of the New York Central; Robert S. Lovett, president of the Union Pacific; Samuel Hays, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Henry R. Hubbard, president of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway; Henry Walters, chairman of the Atlantic Coast Line; and Daniel W. Ward, president of the Baltimore & Ohio.

Also with Alfred P. Thom, as counsel, George T. Shoberg, in charge of accounts, and E. G. Buckland, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, as secretary.

Central Committee Advised

The following resolution was adopted by the railroad executives this afternoon:

"That it is the sense of this conference of railroad executives that the railroads will, in the present financial emergency, cooperate in every practicable and reasonable way with the railroad administration in its efforts to provide for financial requirements pending an appropriation by Congress to relieve the situation."

"That, while the problems to be met are largely matters between the individual roads, the railroad administration, the War Finance Corporation and the bankers, it is deemed wise to have the general

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Speedy Peace Urged by Pope To Curb 'Reds'

Pontiff Fears Russia and Germany Will Fall Under Joint Bolshevik Control

Has Issued Many Appeals

Benedict Reported Favoring Treaty That Would Not Humiliate the Germans

PARIS, March 11. (By The Associated Press.)—It has become known that Pope Benedict XV issued many appeals to rulers and peoples in the hope of bringing about peace.

On the day of his election he spoke of the calamity that had befallen Europe and expressed his horror of the conflict and his hope for peace. A week later he addressed an encyclical letter to the episcopacy of the world, asking for cooperation in the restoration of peace. The Pope sent this message broadcast throughout the world on November 16, 1914.

The Pope then directed his efforts toward obtaining a Christmas truce. This effort failed, according to a Vatican announcement on December 12, "owing to the opposition of certain powers." These powers were understood to be Russia and Turkey. On Christmas Eve, 1914, the Pope granted an audience in which he pleaded for peace, saying: "Tell them this is the message of the Holy Father, 'Lay down your arms.'"

Decrees Peace Prayers

The Pope took up his difficult task in behalf of peace again on January 18, 1915, and on February 7 decreed that clerics and laymen of every Catholic church in European lands should on

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Peace Treaty Is Pushed Ahead of League Pact; Hun Navy Cut to 15,000

Pope Declares Non-Christian Palestine Would Grieve Him

ROME, Monday, March 10.—During the course of his allocution at the Consistory he held to-day Pope Benedict, in alluding to the future settlement of the Ottoman Empire, said:

"It would be a great grief to the Holy See if in Palestine the preponderating position were given to infidels, and a still greater grief if the holy places were given to a non-Christian power."

"Reds" Level Village Over Allies' Heads

Guns Destroy Vistavka, but American and British Forces Are Fighting On

ARCHANGEL, March 11. (By The Associated Press.)—Operating ten guns, the Bolshevik forces yesterday shelled the village of Vistavka, on the Vaga, almost completely destroying it. Reported heavy infantry attacks followed, but these were repulsed with heavy losses by the Americans, British and Russians.

The Allies were greatly outnumbered, but fought bravely in the snow. The Allied troops this morning still occupied the ruins of Vistavka and were ready for new attacks.

Bolsheviks Routed As German Forces Retake Two Towns

BERLIN, March 11. German troops have recaptured the towns of Laiden and Schrudener, northeast of Libau, Courland, according to reports received here. The Bolsheviks were driven back with heavy losses.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg himself was reported several days ago to be in Königsberg organizing a defence army against the Bolsheviks, who are seeking to overrun the Baltic provinces and break their way into Germany to help the Spartacists. Libau was taken from the Bolsheviks in a land and sea attack by the Germans several days ago, and the foregoing dispatch indicates that the Germans are pressing their offensive against Trotsky's army.

Cabinet Meets, With Glass as "President"

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The weekly Cabinet meeting was held to-day at the White House with Secretary of the Treasury Glass as the ranking member, but without a presiding officer. The session was informal.

White House attaches said this probably was the first time a Cabinet had met without the President, the Vice-President or the Secretary of State. In the absence of these three officials the Secretary of the Treasury is titular head of the government.

Both Secretary Baker and A. Mitchell Palmer, the new Attorney General, were absent from Washington.

Three Ranking Members Are Absent for First Time in Nation's History

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Wilson Feels Vigorous; Attends Picture Show

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, March 11. (By The Associated Press.)—President Wilson, feeling more vigorous than at any time since his departure from the United States, devoted some time today to his approaching tasks in Paris. The progress made by the peace conference during his absence encourages the hope that he may be able to make his stay abroad shorter than he at first expected. The President is planning to do everything possible to expedite the work of the conference.

The President is receiving unusual courtesies of the sea from passing ships. The steamer Annapolis, until the George Washington had passed, this salute is customarily given only to royalty. The Hollandier inquired as to the George Washington's position, the crew wishing to approach and cheer the President. But the vessels are too far apart.

The George Washington, with its new high power wireless, is still communicating directly with Other Chiefs, Maine.

All Enemy War Material Must Be Handed Over to Entente or Destroyed

Draft of Peace Treaty Is Ready

Final Peace Protocol Will Be Submitted to Entente Envoys by April 1

PARIS, March 12. (By The Associated Press.)—The covenant of the league of nations does not figure as a part of the peace treaty, but will be treated separately, although the treaty makes frequent reference to the duties which are to be entrusted to the league.

The peace treaty referred to is the embodiment of the military, naval and territorial terms which have been published in the last two days.

Evidently when President Wilson arrives in Paris he will find a finished treaty of peace, agreed to by the Supreme Council.

The significant feature of the Paris dispatch printed above is the clear intimation that the Supreme Council has developed the peace terms independently of the league of nations, whereas Mr. Wilson has insisted steadily that the league of nations part should be an "integral" part of the peace treaty.

Enemy War Material Must Be Handed Over To Allies or Scrapped

LONDON, March 11.—The personnel of the German naval fleet is to be restricted to 15,000, the Supreme Council has decided, according to press dispatches from Paris.

The military conditions to be imposed on Germany include guarantees that no tanks will be built and no more poisonous gas manufactured, and that all German war material must be handed over and destroyed. It is added that Allied commissions will supervise the carrying out of these conditions.

The personnel of the German naval fleet before the war consisted of 3,700 officers and 75,408 men. It was greatly increased during the war, of course, but figures on the increase are not available.

Peace Draft Nearly Ready

Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Secretary Balfour have sent word to their colleagues here that the peace conference has nearly completed its work. "The Evening News" says it understands.

The draft of the peace treaty already has been finished and will be signed before the end of March.

When the Germans are summoned to Paris, "The News" adds, the treaty will be read to them and they will be invited to sign it. There will be no discussion with a view to alterations of the principal articles of the treaty. If it is thought necessary questions involving the adjustment of details will be referred to a special commission.

German Army System Entirely Obliterated by New Military Terms

PARIS, March 11. (By The Associated Press.)—Military Germany will go out of existence as the result of the adoption by the Supreme Council last night of the military terms of German disarmament as they will go into the peace treaty.

These terms provide for a sweeping reduction of the German military establishment to 100,000 men, with 4,000 officers.

Other provisions in the military terms limit the arms and munitions Germany may possess to a quantity sufficient for 100,000 men, and all the remainder must be delivered over or destroyed. The German forts along the Rhine also must be destroyed. The Imperial General Staff is abolished as the result of reducing the force.

Discussion of the subject was resumed by the Supreme Council yesterday, the basis for the debate being Marshal Foch's report on Premier Lloyd George's proposal to reduce Germany's armed force from 200,000, as had been suggested, to 100,000 men and to substitute voluntary for compulsory service. Marshal Foch favored the change, as the conscription plan providing for 200,000 men serving one year terms would have given Germany a trained army of 2,000,000 men in ten years.

As against this, Lloyd George proposed to fix the enlistment term at

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An over-supply of "experts" with a lot of ideas for new governments, who are dissatisfied here—



For a lot of boys who know a good thing when they see it and are anxious to get back home.